

tropical sun . their colour is a hereditary trait. but it results from a pigment which (as already mentioned) may be acquired in some degree by a European who resides for many years in the tropics. If we follow the representatives of the Equidae that occur wild in Asia and Africa we find that colour markings become brighter and cover a larger surface of the body as we approach the equator from either north or south. The wild horses of Mongolia and the Asiatic deserts are striped indistinctly on the legs. In the ass of Nubia and Abyssinia stripes are developed on the shoulders as well as on the legs and become more conspicuous. They cover the body of the tropical zebras, but disappear from the legs and under surface of the zebra (Chapman's) of the Orange River, and were limited to part of the upper surface of the (now extinct) quagga, still farther south. Brilliance is a conspicuous feature of tropical insects and flowers. Tropical birds are also generally distinguished by brightness of colour, as well as by the length of their beaks and tails. On the other hand, it is in the temperate regions that birds develop their sweetness of song. There is no obvious connection between coolness and vocal capacity; nor is there between aridity and the spinous growths that are thrown out by plants—and by some lizards—in widely separated desert countries. Yet in both cases we may feel sure that a

connection exists.  
Doctors are well aware that the  
recuperative  
virtues of health resorts are  
frequently limited.  
very unaccountably, within quite small  
areas.  
The influence of environment, by  
promoting or

! In similar environments the ostrich and the  
llama have  
developed a curious similarity of form. Darwinists  
ascribe this to  
the effect of similar selective influences. But it will  
corroborate  
the existence of more subtle influences to those who  
have been led  
by other coincidences to believe in them.